lay of a public official, more especially as the plaintiff cannot be injured except by a short promulgation of his action. I do not intend, and I menn it shall be so understood, that this decision shall be regarded as a precedent or as affording any encouragement to relaxing proper attention to the defence of suits against the Corporation. In conducting the large law business devolving upon the Counsel to the Corporation mistakes and errors are almost inevitable, and more or less delay cannot probably be avoided; but only in clear cases of excussible negligence and palpable error will the courts feel inclined to relieve the Corporation from the consequences of mistakes of the cuty officials. I have come to the conclusion, with much hesitation, however, that the order dealor, with much hesitation,

order upon this decision, stipulates in writing to de-term his judgment the sum of \$6,914, with interest as September 23, 1863, then that, upon payment by the lendants to the plaintiff of all the costs in the long since the trial, including the costs of the appeal the Court of Appeals, to be taxed, and of ten dollars

o the Court of Appears, to be taken, and to court of opposing this motion, the defendants have to resettle the case and reargus their motion for trial at the Special Term; and that the order deay motion for a new trial on the minutes of the Just of the judgment affirming such order be vacated; askie; the said appeal to the Court of Appeals missed, and that until the decision of such molycocodings on the judgment be stayed.

THE GOLD REGIONS OF COLOMBIA.

Our Tumaco Correspondence.

trrival of the First American Steamship—The Existence of Gold Nothing New—The Mines and How They are Worked—The New Emigration—The Country and Its Wealth—Necessity for a United States Consul—The Ports and Rivers—Advice to Miners, &c.

at in our community, both native and foreign.

orning, I avail myself of the opportunity to

has ever entered the port, and now that she has come, it

is hoped that others of a regular line will soon make their appearance. As she leaves for Panama direct to-

give you all the authentic information hitherto received

The existence of gold in this and the adjoining States,

has long been known; hence it is no new discovery. The old Spaniards worked the mines as the Indians had done

before them, and up to the time that slavery was abolished in the country the landed proprietors were

able to derive handsome revenues from their gold-bear ing property, although the means at hand to extract the

precious metal from the earth were of the rudest de scription. As soon, however, as the negro became free,

he refused to work, and the owners of the land, from

nability to procure labor, were compelled to abando

It has been only within the past year that particular attention has been called to gold mines of the Cauca, or

that attempts have been made to make them profitable and the success of one man, combined with highly-colored reports of the facility with which gold could be procured, caused the tide of human beings to

commence its present flow from California and elsewhere; a tide that will very soon be at its height, and

that will commence its rapid ebb, for the majority will and themselves sadly disappointed men. That there i

gold in the country, and plenty of it, there is not a sha

found in California; but those seeking it never appear to have considered before coming to the country

nature of its climate, its people, and the thousand and being able to procure a foothold or ability to work a unine without constant annoyance and vexation. Of these

To begin with, the locality is almost on the equator, and, being very low, the heat is intense,

intermittent fever very soon after his arrival; and after leaving the few spots termed towns or

even more important, and form the greatest drawback to the present emigration of foreigners, especially Ameri-cans. The property owners, although unable to procure labor to work their mines, do not care to allow foreign-ers to take hold of their land and bring out its wealth unless they receive the flom's share of the net proceeds. A contract can be made on something like the following terms:—A tract of land can be leased, of which nothing is known provided the party leasing will agree to bear

away the dense growth of timber and underbrush.

difficulties I will speak fully.

om the vicinity of Barbacoas

CUBA.

The Late Report of Negro Revolts Exaggerated.

Gold Mining and Petroleum in the Island.

A CHANCE FOR REAL ESTATE SPECULATORS.

Theatricals on Board a French

Man-of-War.

Our Havana Correspondence

HAVANA, April 7, 1866. Not a word more is said about "revolts" of any kind, but I have been given to understand that the darkies on tions are not very contented. Nothin happened on Aldama's plantation, was at

The following are the names of the representatives to spain elected by the following towns:—Jose Antonio laco, for St. Jago de Cuba; Tomas Terry, Cienfuegos; Marques Montelo, Matanzas; Antonio Fernandez Bramosio, Cardenas; the same for Villa Clara; Jose Mo Lemus, Remedios; Manuel Ortega, for Pinar del Rie; Ca-lixto Bernal, Puerto Principe; Count Valle Liano, Sagua; N. Azcarate, Guines; N. Ojea, Guanajay, and Jose Maria ichi Espiritu. The rest are still to follow.

GOLD AND PETROLEUM. The accounts from the gold mine in the interior ar ud to be favorable, but no particulars have transpired. Some intelligent engineers and oil refiners have ar-prived, and are now exploring the spots where petroleum

r upon the subject of petroleum "diggings" is far from stisfactory, and I have been assured that the "chapaoote" to be found on many parts of the island is not of are to suit the oil refiners or distillers. This I cannot udge of, and therefore I must defer my definite report ill I can get ample and reliable information,

A subscription has been set on foot in behalf of the

A subscription has been set on foot in behalf of the poor tobacco planters in the Vuelta Abajo. Some of the principal cigar manufacturers have contributed five hundred dollars each.

THE OPPLICERS OF THE SPANIES PACIFIC SQUADRON are, nearly all of them, descendants of officers who fought against Peru and Chile when those countries were emancipating themselves from Spain. Admiral Pareja was son of Antonio Pareja, who in 1813 made the first campaign against the revolted colonies. He died in Challier from the wounds he received in a combat against the Chileans. Carlos Valcarcel, commander of the ship Resolucion, is a near relation of Antonio Valcarcel, Marquis of Medina, who in 1810 was named Commandant General of Chile by the Cortes of Cadis. The father of Juan Topete, commander of the Blanca, served for many years against Peru. Manuel de la Pezuela y Lobo, commander of the Berenguela is a relative of Joaquin de la Pezuela, the last but one Viceroy of Peru.

Asine Thermicata.

A theatrical performance was given a few nights ago on board the French steamer of war Megare, now at this port. Among the guests I noticed the Marquis de Froir Janson and lady, the French Consul General M. Dasse, the Spanish Admiral of the station, his side and several officers of the Spanish navy. There were three comodes represented, each of one act—On and Acharat. All Polone are those Paraphule and Le Tigre de Bengule—all acted by the ship 's company in excellent style. The performances commenced in the latter part of the yequing and concluded by eleven, when the party were taken ashore in the station, the slighest terms of the courtesy of Commandant Bastard and his officers.

he government appraisers have been instructed to a in their report shortly with regard to the lots on ioth the city walls were built. So far there have not many applications for those lots, not only because buyers will have to clear away all the old rubbish it the walls themselves, but because they are afraid the original owners, who only ceded them half a torry ago to the government for purposes of defence a security to the city, may claim them the moment old walls disappear, and thus the result will be end; this particular that the surface of the court of the surface of the surface

JAMAICA.

Condition of Affairs in Jamaica-More Executions of Rebels—An Important Confession—Proceedings of the Royal Commission—Trial Trip of the First Jamaica Steamer, &c.
OUR KINGSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

KINGSTON, Jam., March 24, 1866. The steamer Jamaica Packet will put you in possession

rned eine die on last Wednesday, but res the following day in order to hear some further evidence ments. The labors of the Commissioners, however, may be considered closed for the present, and it is said that one or two will take their departure to-day on the steam-ship Solent for England, via St. Thomas. There is much anxiety manifested to see the report of these gentlemen, but the public will have to wait a considerable time before that desire can be gratified.

Great indignation is felt on account of the manner in

which Governor Eyre is treated by the Commissioners, who not as if for a party rather than for the purpose of who act as if for a party rather than for the purpose of doing justice. They pretend to treat Governor Eyre as a mere witness, but the absurdity of such action is too giaring to be reasoned upon for a single moment. Governor Eyre is unquestionably on his trial before the Royal Commission, according to whose verdict in their report he must stand before his country and the world, either as unworthy of his trust and a tyrant or as a faithful and devoted servant of the crown. It is for the Rayal Commission to say whether he did his duty or failed in it, and yet they have the effrontery to tell the man to his face that he is only a witness.

Mr. Eyre put in his original minute in reply to Paul Bogie's lotter. He yesterday (Tuesday) desired to state a circumstance "to show how the ignorant negroes pervert and misinterpret documents. It occurred subsequent to martial law, but still it would go to show, who said, how they are apt to pervert documents."

The Commissioners refused to entertain it. Did it come within his own knowledge?

Mr. Eyre stated that it came within his own knowledge so far that it had been reported to him officially by a clergyman.

Mr. Gurner—Then that clergyman must come and

prove it. We have had some experience as to the sort of evidence they give and the deductions they draw.

Subsequently Mr Eyre desired to quote from the documents put in, and to deduce certain inferences from them.

Mr. Gurney—If you put in documents you need not draw so largely upon them in your statement. That's a cort of speech and will call for a reply from the opposite side.

Mr. Eyres—I consider that I should in my statement give my opinion, and I conceive that the appointment of this Commission reflects upon and inquires into my conduct, and I think it due to myself and to the colony over which I presided to mention these inferences, and it is for that reason I ask the Commissioners not to interrupt me to that end of my statement. I may be allowed to state the inference which I drew from these documents.

Mr. Eyre presented this point for some time. The Commissioners retired for a while, and on returning delivered their decision to Mr. Eyre to the following effect:

The Boyal Commissioners think that you are limited in your statement to anything which may be answers to questions; but to argue on documents is not within the province of a witness. All argument must be excluded. Evidence must be given as to how you acted on the documents, but you must not argue on them, or draw inferences. That is for the Commissioners to de.

Mr. Eyre—I is impossible for me to speak as to my line of conduct unless I give my impressions.

Mr. Maule—But not to argue as to results. Avoid arguments or inferences. We will do that ourselves.

EXECUTION OF TWO MISSION.

Two asgroos, convicted of having taken a part in the punder of Messra. Hire & Walton, at Morant Bay, in October last, expitated their crime on the scafold on Thursday morning. The execution took place in the just your month of the purposal were admitted, principally those connected with a purposal were a peop at the doomed man could be had after the surface of the state of the ment of the province of the most important part of their hone feed almost instantly. The

oighty were women, while perhaps a dozen were white men.

I have been on board the first steamer ever built at Kingston, or in fact in Jamaica, since the English have had possession of the island. She is not constructed on the plan of the St. John or any of the Mississippi boats; neither does she much resemble the Cunarders nor the vessels of the Mississippi boats; neither does she much resemble the Cunarders nor the vessels of the Mississippi boats; neither does she much resemble the Cunarders nor the vessels of the Mississippi boats; nell of the Cunarders nor the vessels of the Mississippi boats; nell of the Mississippi boats; nell of the Cunarders of the United States. So you see what no Englishman ever ventured to do here has been done by a Yankee and a half. Lot John Bull put that in his pipe and smoke it. We are constantly beating him on his own ground, because he is not smart enough to take all the chances. The Pearl, so the pisneer Jamaica steamer is called, made her trial trip land vening and behaved uncommonly well. The next will be larger, and of ourse will have to be built by some American.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, and Miss McCurdy, of Bostos, are stopping at Believue, Mr. Derbyshire's sanitarium. Mr. Hubbard is anxious, I understand, to purchase a coffee estate. Mr. and Miss Milligan, of Philadelphia, are also here.

THE METEOR CASE.

ment Deferred.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Before Judge Betts. sel for the claims: lengthy argument by a review of all the points relied on by the government as adduced in evidence, and summed by the government as addiced in evidence, and summed up on two questions:—"The motive and supposed duty of government in instituting the prosecution," and "The nature of the offence." He contended, as to the first question, that a crime must be alleged and its perpetration alleged and proven. The fate of the vessel was in volved only as a consequence of the crime completed; and only when she shall have been the subject of the perpetration of the crime, with the concurrence and coration of the owners or of those having control of cannot expose an innocent man's ship to confiscation tion of the consequence—the forfeiture of the vessel.

The forfeiture of the vessel is part of the punishment of the crime, and can only be imposed as a part of the penal sentence upon guilt established in personam against the ewners. This can only be done upon a trial by an indictment according to the guarantees of the constitution. The statute nowhere gives the proceedconstitution. The statute nowhere gives the proceeding in tem., either of admiralty or common law, jurisdiction for the penal infliction; and it has no precedent for it. In dealings for shipe of warlike use or capacity, every form of sale, every dealing that is commercial, is lawful. Nothing but a belligerent purpose, for one against the other of two belligerent parties with whom we are at peace makes up the illegality of the statute. A hostile purpose not thus limited may be practical and may be treasonable, but is not against this section of the statute. The proofs of the government wholly fall to make out any illegal act or any illegal intent, either upon the evidence as it is, including all the hearsay, or excluding hearsay evidence; no surmise, even to the prejudice of the voyage can find a place. In this connection counsel considered the ground of suspicion as a support for forfeiture, and cited the slave cases in southern trade, and as a transport in the line of the government. Fourth, That from the time she carried her last carge no squipment, frunishing of fitting out of the Meteor by any person or for any purpose, or with any intent, has occurred. Fifth, That during this same time all that has been wished, purposed, offered or intended by her owners, or any persons connected with her has been to sell her for money, and that whatever has been done has been open, notorious and public. Sixth, That during the same time no treaty or project respecting the vessel to which the owners were party has contemplated anything but an absolute sale for money, as she lay, without charge, and free from any preparation or prospective employment or intent in the interest of the owners beyond a sale; and that all these treaties fail, and apparently were unsupported by any ability to buy the vessel, or any substance to the negotiations to buy. Seventh, That thereupon, owners, uncharged, provisioned and coaled their ship. As a voyage to Panama, under an American register, openly and regularly cleared, or undertook to clear her at the Custom House; were not interrupted by the revenue officers, and that against the sincerity of the destination of the ship no proof whatever has been given. Eighth, That a parcel of irresponsible intermeddlers, for their own gain (that is, Byron, McNichola & Conklin, for the hope of a broker's commission, and Captain Nichols, in search of the guilty profits of pracy), vexed that an results followed the attempts to buy this ship, have indulged a surnise to the projudice of her voyage; that upon a speculative conjecture that if the ship was stopped something might turn up against her, an information was lodged by Byron, and the government has mooped to a co-operation with this loose and purely private speculation. Ninth, That the owners have abided the investigation, and await the restitution of the ship with fall indemnity for their serious losses from the

deligad a sermine to the projection of her voyene; that upon a specialize conjective that if the ship was adopted by the count or sensoned to by the Counsel maintain was lodged by Thyron, and the government has been provided by the count of the strong to an object to the control of the strong that the st

IMPORTANT TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

How Mistakes by the City's Counsel May be Corrected.

CURIOUS RIOT SUITS AND JUDGMENTS

INTERESTING DECISION OF JUDGE MONELL.

of crark riots in time city. The wire was the owner in less the property and the husband merely tenant by courtedy having a life estate in the property. The husband, however, obtained the larger verdict, owing to a mistake in computing his life interest by the Carlyle annuity tables instead of the Northampton tables. The judgments were obtained during the term of office of Corporation Counsel Daylin, but, on the accession to office of Mr. Counsel Devin, but on the accession to office of Mr. Richard O'Gorman the mistakes were discovered and a motion was made for leave to re-try the cause or to open the judgments for correction. The question was argued very elaborately a few weeks ago by Mossen. O'Gorman and Trail for the city, and Mesers. C. L. Sandford and L.

B. Woodruff on the other side.

Judge Monell has made the following de ase, after mature reflection :-

Case, after mature reflection:—

O'IMION OF JUDGE MONELL.

Two actions were brought against the Corporation of the city of New York to recover damages for injury to the building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twonty-ninth street, known as No. 1, 102 Broadway. In July, 1863, a mob of rioters attacked the building, set it on fire, and it was totally destroyed. One of such actions was brought by the plaintiff to recover for injury to his cetate in the promises as tenant by the courtesy initiate, and the other of such actions was brought by Ann Greer, the wife of the plaintiff, to recover for injury to his cetate in the promises as tenant by the courtesy initiate, and the other of such actions was brought by Ann Greer, the wife of the plaintiff, to recover for injury to the estate as owner of the fee. The plaintiff's action was tried by a Justice of this court and a jury, and resulted in an assessment of the injury to the plaintiff's estate for \$20,520, for which sum, with interest, he obtained a verdict. A motion was made upon the Justice's minutes for a new trial, which was denied. Judgment was thresupon entered, and the defendants appealed to the General Term of this Court from both the judgment and order. The case made by the defendants protein and order. The case made by the defendants, for the purpose of presenting the questions of fact and law, to be reviewed by the General Term, contained no part of the evidence given on the trial; and only a single exception, namely, to the allowance of interest. Certain facts were said to have been established, namely, the nature of the plaintiff's estate; the destruction of the buildings, and the value on money of the mjury to the plaintiff's interest to enable it to destrumine whether the plaintiff's damages were ascertained upon correct principles. There being no evidence to review, and the only exceptions taken being considered wholly untenable, the Court affirmed the judgment and order. The action brought by Ann Greer was subsequently tried by another Justic OPINION OF JUDGE MONBLE

of George Greer, her husband, was assertained to be sixtynine. The Justice thereupon competed the value of his
life estate upon the principle applicable to life annutica,
and deducted such value from the gross value of the property destroyed, and gave judgment in favor of Ana
Greer for the remainder. In ascertaining the value of the
life estate the Justice computed the interest upon the
whole value (i. c., \$37,400) at six per cent and multiplied the interest by the number of years' purchase furnished by the Carlyle annuity tables. Such computation
was made pursuant to the directions contained in the
eighty-fourth rule of court, prescribing the mode of computation in such cases. The value of Ann Greer's estate,
as the owner of the lee, as thus established, was \$23,794.
Taking, however, the sum of \$20,520, recovered by
George Greer, as the value of his life estate, and the sum
of \$23,794 recovered by Ann Greer, as the value of her

will be found for the laborer and the mechanic at fair

The only means of transportation between this point and Barbacoas is by canoes, cut from soil logs and capable of holding with some crowding say ten or twelve men. The time occupied is from four to seven days, and the trip is one of exceeding discomfort. Leaving this point you go outside a distance of about twelve miles to the entrance of the Patia river, and up this stream to a branch called the Pelambi, on which is located Barbacoas. You can enter the Patia river with sixty foct water at high tide, and a steamer drawing nine feet can go within three or four miles of Barbacoas, at this point there is a shoal, over which not more than three feet can be carried. A small steamer, or two of them, to be put in the business of carrying freight and passengers to and from this port and Barbacoas, would now prove a mine of wealth to the owners; for, notwithstanding the unfavorable reports given, the traffic must continue to be very large.

Turnaco is now as it were the sea port of Barbacoas, and yet there is no necessity of its being so, when steamers can enter and go up the Patia river for a long distance, thus cutting off a very large portion of the route. Turnaco reminds me of the Malay villages I have seen in some of the loast civilised of the East India islands. They are constructed entirely of bamboo, and thatched with palm leaves. They are raised about ten or twelve feet above the ground, and exhibit no signs of comfort or convenience; and, beaudes, they are filled with all kinds of venimens reptiles, principally the centipede, which is found from six to eleven inches in length. The town has, I suppose, about seventy houses, and town lots are getting to be very valuable. One that a month since could have been bought for a hundred dollars is now held at two thousand. Yesterday board and lodging could be had at eighty cents a day; to day a meal, consisting of two eggs, a small piece of fish, and a cup of coffee, costs one dollar and a quarter; so much for the rush of passengers. Ten dollars per head is charged for

The arrival of the steamship Parkersburg this morning, rom Panama, with nearly two hundred passengers for se gold regions of Barbacoas, was the cause of no little Beautiful.

CLIMATN, ETC.

Regarding the climate here: It rains more or less nearly overy day in the year, atthough for a month past there has been none, which, the natives say, is all owing to the number of foreigners that have arrived. That it is not there is no need of my saying, when the latitude is considered, it being but one degree forty say, municipal. not there is no need of my saying, when the latitude is considered, it being but one degree forty-five minutes north. A portion of the day they have a sea breeze, but when hight sets in this departs; and in its place comes a close, stiling atmosphere, heavy with a dew that will saturate clothing in a few minutes. This is anything but pleasant or healthy, and forms a great contrast with the delightful atmosphere of l'anama at night. The most terrific thunder and lightning provails during most of the year, and in the vicinity of Barbacoas they say that every afternoon it is as if there were a terrible battle going on, so sharp is the lightning, which appears the going on, so sharp is the lightning, which appears the peals of thunder that accompany it.

THE TOMBS.

Number of Prisoners in Confinement-The Murder List-A Cheerful Prisoner, &c.

The number of prisoners in the Tombs at the presen me is two hundred and fifty-two, the greater prop tion of them for the commission of petty offences, for the doing of which the perpetrators, when found guilty by the juries that are destined to try them, are to be provided with a home in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Many of these offenders are what are called repeaters," a title which they have acquired by hav ing already been favored with a residence on the island hardened, and seem to be wholly "out of sorts" while in the enjoyment of their liberty, and until they succeed in the accomplishment of some fresh crime by which their return to "limbo" is secured. Both sexes are represented in this class of criminals, the females being almost as numerous as those of the other sex At present the list of prisoners confined in the City Prison for the commission of murder and

FELONIES, are 101, as follows:—Murder, 16; burglary, 22; areon, 4; grand larceny, 34; robbery, 12; felony, 3; forgery, 4; felonious assault and battery, 3; embezzietnent, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; false pretences, 1-total, 161. THE MURDER LIST.

Five of the prisoners on the murder list (which num-bers sixteen, including those who have been tried and executed. They are as follows :-

Frank Ferras, an Italian. Committed September 12, 1804, for the murder of his wife. On his trial he was found guilty, and was sentenced to be executed on the 14th of April, 1865. His counsel procured a stay of pro-

Bernard Friery, for causing the death of Harry Lazaus, on New Year's night of 1865, at the "10-40 Loan" n Kast Houston street. Friery was tried, found guilty be hung on March the 31st following. A stay of proceed ings has delayed the execution of the sentence having been carried to the Court of Appeals, for the pur naving neen carried to the Court of Appeals, for the pur-pose of obtaining a new triat. No decision has yet been rendered. Friery occupies coil No. 41, or the second corridor of the prison. Fome months ago he made an attempt to escape, since which time he has been closely watched, to prevent a repetition on his part to regain his liberty.

watched, to prevent a repetition on his part to regain me liberty.

John Hackett, committed September 8, 1865, for killing John Green, by atabbing him with a knife. He was tried and convicted, and senienced to be executed on February 9th last, but the case was carried up and is now awaiting a decision from the Court of Appeals. Hackett occupies cell No. 50, having for his cell mate Patrick Dwyer, also imprisoned on the charge of murder.

Roger Lamb, for killing his wife, Josanna Lamb, by stabbing her with a penknife, in February, 1865. His trial came on in the March following, resulting in a verdet of guilty. He was sentenced to be executed on the 5th of May of the sentence was not carried into effect. The matter is at present in the Court of Appeals. Lamb occupies cell No. 50, where he lies in a very feeble conception of the court of appeals.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL.
STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, April 19-2 P. M.
oard met, pursuant to adjournment, in their cham The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their cham-er, No. If City Hall.

Fresent J. Wilson Green, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:— Present—J. Wilson Green, E.g., Freation, in on the following members:— Reg., Freation, Councilmen Keenan, Staoun, Flynn, Robinson, O Ostello, Hartman, Britkman, Koaker, Watts, Keech, Sackay, Kellogg, Fring, Thomas, Halloran, Robertinan, Hattrick and Imisy—22

The President being absent at roll call, Councilman O'BRIEN moved that Councilman Stace

the cay managing the said faint cars there are underduals of running cars there are no control or qualified city official, acting for an or qualified city official, acting for authorities, and as the opportunity authorities and as the opportunity merits.

ommittee on Law. left was lost. preamble and resolution were then adopted by the fet-

ferred to the Committee on Manager Which was lost.
Which was lost.
Councilman Kencu moved that said resolution be referred.

contain the amount of money received and collected for each license or permit, and the privilege gravited under such license or permit, and also the expetiese incurred in the offset of said Registrar of Permits; and drifter, that send annual reports be rendered to the Common Council, vis., on the let day of Nava and the last day of Nava more of each year.

Connections I sharp moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee of last year.

ich man iklay mores has an entered and see to Committee on Law et Committee on Law et Committee on the committee of the committee on the committee of the committee on the committee of the committee on the committee of the commi

was referred to the Committee on Streets.

and. That the sidewalk in Fiftieth street, south side, Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flaggedfull width im-y, the same to be done under the direction of the

ty the same inside the surken lot covered with singular inside the north side of sixty first arrest, between seem on the north side of sixty first arrest, between seem of Third avenue, he filled in with wholesame and, und direction of the Street Communications.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

d avenue and East river, the was referred to the Committee on Severa, the was referred to the Committee on Severa, Councilmon Rossurs;—solved, That B. F. Raymor have permission to gutter and fags in from of his property on 12st transfer and twenty-two feet trues state away in Fifth and Sixth avenues, the same to be done expense, under the direction of the Street C.

ch was adopted.

should be the beaution the control man beaution and the street of the control of